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JAS. FULTON, Editor A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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longer on two notes given by me to John Highemith, dethe other for one bundred dollars, dates not recollected. I JOHN EUFHAM.

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.

LUROM the subscriber, a note for \$60 for House rent, signed by John Croom, as principal, with Moses Mott and Wm. R. Cr. om, as sureties, date not remembered, but believed in 1860 or 1861. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for ea d note, as payment has been made to

JOHN THORNTON.

SOTICE. A TITHE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SES-North Carolina, on the accoud Monday of March, 1864, we took out letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas le, deceased Ali persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same for payment, and all persons owing said estate, are hereby netified to

pay the same promptly. ROBERT LER. JOHN J. MOORE, Adm'18. March 17th

WILKINSON & CO., Will BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury and Fundable Note , Bords, Stock, &c., at 34 MARKET STREET. 133 3m & 21 2m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DUPLIN COUNTY.

Alsey Southerland. John Teachey

In Equity, Bill for Forcelosure.

Daniel W. Teachev. N THIS CASE it appearing that the defendant, Daniel W. Teachey, is a non-resident, ordered that publication made for -ix weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal notifying the said Daniel W. Teachey to appear at the demar to said bul; or the same will be taken pro confesso

and set for hearing expants as to him. Witness my hand officially 15th Feb., A. D., 1864. JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E. [Pr. adv. \$24.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 24, 1864

Movements West.

It would a near nearly certain that the operations against Mobile are given up for the present, and that therefore some other employment must be found for the forces des in die move against that point. One portion of this the present seat of the true and only State government, glory. and to that end a flotilla has been gathered, consisting of iron-clads, and also of boots of lighter draft. The Red of Logislana through its whole breadth west of the Mississippi, and is navigable to within a short distance of its

Our advices from the Traus-Mississippi Department are so uncertain that we confess our inability to say what dispositions have been made to meet this attack, or what have done. forces General " Mirra has at his disposal for defensive operations to the way of commissariat supplies our army West of the slossis appliare in all probability better off than that her tomb-the coffin closed on her in the presence of a on the side, as provisious are there much cheaper and more | whole people. abundant. The only anxiety appears to be in reference to military stores, ammuni ion and ordnance supplies, isolated as the Trans-Mississippi is from the sources of supply | concourse of people, and especially, that no festival, or | the malicious human brute whom Mr. Lincoln .as placed available to our toops on this side. Again we are forced | ball, however attractive, has ever exhibited a greater or to confess our ignorance of what has been done, although we know that monitions have been and are manufactured a considerable ex cu' at sundry points. We know also that the balconies were filled; on the contrary they were What does Congress mean by permitting these things to go of the Stars and Stripes, or the end of the rebellion in that supplies were obtained, perhaps still are obtained a ressale Max can front er, but this source of supply would all, in this part of our city, at least, were following the seem to be uncertain, and considering the immense distance | hearse. from the Rio Grands to the Sabine, with the want of railroads or other efficient means of communication could hardly be available for our forces operating in Louisiana and Arkansas. The country, however, possesses great natural advantages, an intelligent and enterprising population, and great skill and energy among some, at least, of its military commanders, and we may, therefore, indulge throng, as if in obedience to one unanimous thought, bowed the hope that it is or soon will be placed in a self-sustain- with uncovered heads. ing and independent position.

The last recognition remour appears to have run its course. It has made its fittle talk and has passed away .-Wo are glad to say that it was a very little talk indeed.

These rumours come through Yankee channels and are very often manufactured by Yankee papers for certain purposes. Sometimes, no doubt, they are put out simply as sensation rumors. Sometimes they may be intended to decalve the people of the South, or perhaps to stimulate the be ople of the North to resent the idea of foreign intervention. Generally, however, the announcements sent broad east by the te egraph appear to have little foundation in the steamboat conveying the body passed her, dropped her the articles, from Northern or foreign papers, upon which | flag to half mast.

it is useless to cry out to the people and the papers- cers to the mansion where the deceased lay, where they "Don't believe these rumors!" The fact is that people kneeled around the bier, and, after fervent prayer, strewdon't believe them much, and they believe them less each | ed flowers upon the coffin, and retired. time. This is owing to the other fact that they have become used to them. Until they had got used to them, and found them out for themselves all advice against paying attention to them was useless. Now it is needless.

The thing will come sometime, however, and of course it is nearer than it ever was. Mere recognition might be a source of catisfaction but harely of strength. As long as we seek it, or appear to seek it as a means of helping us it will be contended that we have not in fact established our independence, and that it is not recognition but interven- for pattle, but fled in the night. We posted on over all

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, an aceident occurred in a building attached to the Arseual at Charleston, and used as a Pyrotechnic Laboratory, chiefly for the manufacture of rockets. A Mr. Koan was driving the powder 1910 a rocket, when it suddenly and usuccountably exploded. The fire communicated to an adjoining room where there were tweaty pounds of powder which exploded and set fire to the whole building. Some twenty or thirty rockets were also exploded. The build-

There were six een or eighteen persons at work in the Laboratory at the time, of which one was killed, one injured severely and one slightly. The loss of this building will not interfere with the operations of the arsenal.

ALAS AND ALAS! for the "garden sass," for it is cut down in its green youth, and likely to be late in coming up again. We cannot think that the weather has treated early veg tables well. They meant no harm by putting up too soon, and if they were verdant, their tenderness and youth ough to have excused them, especially as they simply yielded to the b andishments of the treacherons season .--

They knew no better. It is to be hoped that no serious and permanent injury wall result from the present cold and unseasonable weather -that this wister of our discontent will not last forever, but may at last be changed into lovely Spring, glorious Summer and fruitful Adtuma. Late Springs not unfrequently precede good crops. It was never more desir. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC-GEN. MEADE TO BE SUPERSEDEDable that there should be a good crop than at this time.

MRS. MARY L. BEOWN, wife of Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, died at the residence of her husband in Caswell County, N.

C., recently, aged 75 years. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a New York Herald, of the 16th inst. We take the following from its Norfolk (Va.) correspondence:

The crew of the steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington, N. C., a few days since by collision with the steamer Monticello, arrived at the Fortress this morning, on the S. R. Spanting. It appears that the Peterhoff was just going into the channel from the coase of a blockade runner, when, seeing the monticello coming, they exchanged

months since from the rebels. CAPTURE OF THREE BLOCKADE RUNNERS. Wi'mington-the Don and the Scotia-taken by the Pe | ment.

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1864. \ NO. 27.

S HEREBY GIVEN that I will not pay in rest any at the Foftress, who in turn delivered them over to the accordance with Gen. Grant's wishes. custody of Admiral Lee. The captured vessels and their crased; one for five hundred, two dollars and fifty ets., cargoes are valuable prizes. A third blockade runnercargoes are valuable prizes. A third blockade runner— dle Department" headquarters at Baltimore. He has ap-the Mary Ann—also captured by the Pequot, has just been pointed Col. Wooley, of Indiana, Provost Maishal of Balam prepared to pay the notes, and will not pay interest brought in, with her crew, by the Monticello. She is a timore. low, raki-h craft, with two smoke stacks and of a light lead color. She has a full and assorted cargo.

> Written on the Death of W. H. Walker, who fell at the Battle of Sharpsburg Bept. 17, 1863. Farewell, " brave one, a long farewell !"

Thy heroic spirit has taken its flight To that world, I know full well Is everlasting light.

His bones are left on the hills of Maryland To make white that fatal spot, Where he bravely stood, with sword in hand, Until he received the piercing shot.

At the battle of R chmond plains, Where the Yankees swore for Gen Lee, He bravely stood, while many were slain, And the wielded the sword of victory.

His undannted bravery was a note of praise-In hard fought battles, hand to hand, For life, Liberty, honor and fame, While marching through sweet Marvland

It was at Sharpsburg's bloody plains, His fatal day had come. His life a ransom he did yield For the many laureis he had won .

Fareweil! " but not forever," hope replies Trace but his steps and meet him in the skies. There nothing shall renew our parting pains, There our souls shall not wither, nor our heats weep

Long Creek, N. C., Oct. 12th, 1862.
[A copy of these lines was sent at the time on which they were dated, but not published, owing to the suspension of the paper in consequence of the epidemic then pre- preciated currency now paid our soldiers.' vailing. The copy sent was lost or misplaced. The present has been refurnished by the author and is published at his request -Journal]

Mrs. G.neral Benuregord,

Unfortunately there is no longer any doubt of the death Court of Equity to be seld for said County and State on of this estimable and pious lady, the wife of the distinthe fourth Moselay of March next, and plead, answer, or | guish d commander of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The following account of the horors paid to her remains is translated for the Mobile Register from the Courrier Francais of the 5th inst. The remark of the New Orleans Era, referred to by the Courier, is said to have been as follows: "The wife of the rebel most impossible that such language whould be printed in a | which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it with-

Yesterday morning, long before the hour of the ceremony, an immense crowd thronged before the house of mourning where lay the corpse of the pious lady whom we have

The government bounting as now paid continue until

The government bounting as now paid continue until force is said to be destined to ascend Red River, which is just fost, and whom the base insuits of a member of the April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease, city press have rendered y t dearer and more esteemed by | On and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only. is not a "tenant right." If we analyse this principle,

All the Louisiana population of repute was there, sadlened and silent-all the strangers of distinction among us had repaired to the same rendezvous. It might be said River is a most haportant stream, and intersects the State with truth that the entire city was collected around the mansion where joy had departed, and where grief holds henceforth its avoie. And all this sea of people had been gathered to that point by a common sentiment of love and veneration, spoutsneously, for no special invitation had the object of universal contempt-had contributed more

If the dead retain a consciousness of what passes around them, the spirit of Madame General Besuregard would have stirred with satisfaction. Affection had not deserted

It is impossible for us to give an estimate of the number of persons who made up the long procession. We can only say that we have rarely seen in New Orleans an equal without his blood boiling with indignation at the pranks of dred thousand comrades, under the "green flag flutternore distinguished assemblage of ladies.

The procession began to move about ten o'clock, passing down Esplanade street to the Levee. We cannot say mostly deserted. For once the curious formed no part of the solemn pageant, but the friends, everybody, or nearly

At the foot of Esplanade street was moored the boat which was to convey the relies of the decessed to the parish of St. John the Baptist, her birthplace. Everything was done with irreproachable order, religious solemnity, and the utmost dignity.

The corpse being embarked, the steamer got under way and as it passed before the deep line of the cortege a sience as of death itself was felt, and the innumerable There the procession, that of the ladies in particular,

which, it might be supposed, would have dispersed, reformed, as by instinct, and along the levee followed the boat charged with its hallowed freight, as if it had been a funeral car, until it d sappeared on the horizon. This pious suggestion came from the ladies-the natural growth of woman's delicacy of soul.

The living tide then silently ebbed away, and every one returned home with mourning in their hearts, but yet with the satisfaction of a sacred duty performed. We recognized in the procession the officers of tee Cati nat, and the Consuls of France, Spain and Belgium. Forty or filty friends of the families of Beauregard and Deslonde accompanied the body to the family tomb --Among them have been mentioned to us Commander Fa-

We are informed that day before yesterday a body of the sailors of the Catinat repaired with one of their offi-

From U.S. papers up to the 17th the following Northern

and European items are gleaned : THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION DESPATCH FROM SHERMAN. General Sherman arrived on the 10th at Memphis. In a dispatch dated Vicksburg, February 27th, via Cairo.

10th, he addressed the following to Gen. Grant : General:-1 got in this morning from Canton, where left my army in splendid heart and condition. We reached Jackson, February 6, crossed the Pearl and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy made dispositions obstacles, and reached Meridian Feb. 14. General Polk having a railroad to assist him on his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the 17th. We stayed at Meridi an a week and made the most complete destruction of railroads ever beheld; South below Quitman, East to Cuba Station twenty miles north to Lauderdale Springs, and west all the way back to Jackson. I could hear nothing of the cavalry force of Gen. Wm. Smith, ordered to be there by Feb. 10. I enclose this by mail with a copy of his instructions. I then began to give back slowly, making a circuit by the north to Canton, where I left the army yesterday in | ish cruisers should soize them. dendid condition. I will leave it there five days, in hopes the cavalry from Memphis will turn up there.

Major General Butterfield telegraphed Gen. Grant from Cairo, the 11th, that the total loss is 170 in all, and the following as the general result of the Mississippi and Yaxoo tering British ports, and said the Government were considriver movements about as follows: 150 miles of railroad, ering the subject of how they could remons rate with the 67 bridges, 7,000 feet of trestle, 20 locomotives, 23 cars, 10,000 bales of cotton, several steam mills, and over 2,000 000 bushess of corn were destroyed. The railroad destruction is complete and thorough. The captures of prisoners exceed all loss. Upwards of 8.000 contrabands and refgrees came in with various columns.

An expedition sent out from the ganboat Tahoma, du ring the past menth, destroyed the extensive rebel salt works at St. Marks, Florida. They were seven miles in

iurnaces, and 165 houses. The property destroyed is estimated at \$2,000,000. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says : ed the town of Fliatks, a distance of sixty miles from establishment, for the entire sum paid by Roman Cathstored in that vicinity.

OTHER CHANGES. A Washington despatch to the N. Y. Times says :

Not withstanding the persistent denials, Gen. Meade is to be superseded in command of the Army of the Potemac .-The order relieving him, and appointing his successor, will be issued in a few days.

Another despatch to the same paper says : Gen. Grant will return to Washington in eight or ten days, and commence at once the herculean task of rein person at the head of that army, and direct its first drainage, at a cost exceeding £1,600,000. There is movements in spring. Gen. Halleck has been offered command of any department he wants.

Another rumor says Gen. W. F. Smith is to succeed signals and then collided. The Peterhoff was Gen. Meade. On the 15th, the President sent in his name struck amidships and almost immediately sunk. The crew as Major General in the regular army vice Gen. Grant profortunately escaped, but nothing was saved. This steam- moted. Last w nter the Sensie refused to confirm him as Ireland as from a doomed land. er had been in the blockade squadron but a short time .- Major General of volunteers. He is a Vermonter and a the will be remembered as having been captured a few graduate of West Point, and is warmly commended by Gen. Grant. A correspondent says he has won his reputation in the Army of the Cumberland as an Engineer of the grants; in the June quarter, 27,115 Irish; in the of steamers. On the S. R. Spalding were also brought the crews highest talents. Hooker's success at Lookout Mountani September quarter, 12,439; and in the December taken from two blockade runners recently captured near was due a most entirely to Gen. Emith's plans for the move-

They were turned over to Captain Cassoll, Provost Marshal | Thomas ranks him. It is supposed to have been done in | from a single port, but emigrants are departing at the Gen. Lew. Wallace has assumed command of the "Mid-

> The correspondent of the Times says: It is understood, in circles likely to know, that General Freemont will be assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina. It is also understood that active operations are at an end in that department for the sea-

The Provost Marshal of the Southern Division of New York, says: "With proper exertion it is hoped that the during some time. Not only is emigration on the inquota of the Southern Division of New York can be fitted | crease, but there appear new agencies for the emigraby April 15th, and thus render draft here unnecessary." THE WORLD ON THE DRAFT. The New York World, under the head of "Two Hun-

dred Thousand More," says : "The new Presidential proclamation for two hundred thousand conscripts, in addition to the five hund; ed thousand volunteers which have almost been raised, will not be received with patience by the country. After all the patriotic sacrifices which have been made by wards, towns and counties throughout the North, it is disheart ning that, after all, we should be subject to the hardships of an Mr. Lincoln obtained from Ireland 60,000 recruits in enforced draft. What makes he matter more discourage the year 1863. ing is the atter uselessness of giving Mr Lincoln more men without a distinct assurance of a change of military policy. During the past six months a winter campaign in the Gulf States and against Savannah and Charleston, could have been conducted better than any other time of the war; yet all Mr. Lincola has to show for the vast outlay of money and the myri ds or men placed at his disposal is Olustee and a few irritating and fruitless raids. We appeal to our files to show that we have honestly and earn- and friends. Here an Englishman is puzzled, for he estly done what we could to help volun eering; but this does not know what "tenant right" means. No poorder for a draft is more than we bargained for. In view of the readness with which volunteers can be secured when sufficient pecuniary inducements are offered, it is a needless and cruel hardship to force poor men from their is according to Mr. Bright. If compensation for per-

ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 14. In order to supply the force required to be drafted contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for dered for 200,000 men for the military service, army, navy.

and marice corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties will session of his land by obtaining a lease, but few tenants be made known through the Provost Marshal General's desire leases, and few landlords will give them univer-Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, the priest, and must vote as be directs, even against General BEAUREGARD is dead at last. There is one less left town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and his landlord. The tenant, much as he dislikes the into spawn forth a breed of trai ors." It would seem al- drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c . terf r nce of his landlord, dislikes still more the dictain the time designated for the number required to fill said tion of the priest; and thus the tenant does not seek, The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of

our community. It is thus that outrages are turned to will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. The Washington correspondent of the World says : The statement that Gen. Butler has anything to do with the exchange of pissoners is incorrect. He has nothing commanded the department. Then Lt. Col. Ludiow was to this result than all the carriers of luneral notices could have done. the recognized agent of exchange, and now the negotiahave not recognized Gen. Butler in any manner, all asser-

tions to the contrary notwithstanding. THE BEAST DENOUNCED The World copies Beast Butler's order consiguing Geo. M. Baine and W. H. W. Hodges, of Portsmouth, to hard labor at matteras, with the following severe comment : in command at Fortress Monroe to bring contempt upon the fair name of his country. While Butler is warring upon clergymen and suspected persons, his military department on without indignant protest?

The small pox is spreading with fearful rapidity over the country. It is worse than ever in Cincinnati and Columbus, and there are 1,200 cases in Cleaveland. In the U. S. Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Davis, of Ky., said he would wish that God would deliver us from such Generais as Butler, for he was the meanest and the most mer- | dollars, which are exchanged for greenbacks and liquor

cenary ever sent to curse the earth. He could be bought and sold every day in the week. Rosecrans has been exonerated of all blame for the defeat at Chickamauga. A special Washington despatch to the N. Y. Times says General Wadsworth left Washington, on the 13th, for Fort-

ress Monroe, with instructions from the War Department

to suspend further exchanges of prisoners on General

LATER FROM EURCES.

The advices from Europe, via New York, are to the 6th instant. The news is unimportant. The only alineion to the recognition rumors brought by previous arrivals is contained in the following short paragraph:

Mr. Mason had returned to London from Paris, it is supposed in connection with alleged recognition negotiations. It is also said that Mr. Dawley, ex-correspondent of the London Times at Richmond, is constantly passing between bre and Lieut. Lefort, of the Catinat. A French ship, as London and Paris, and is probably engaged on the same

> PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. There has been another wordy duel between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston, touching England's foreign policy, but without any result. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to recruiting for the United States army in Ireland, and asked what steps the Government had taken to

Earl Russell said the Government had complained more than once, but the complaint was met by an indignant denial from Mr. Adams, the United States Minister. Nothing could, therefore, be done until actual proof could be ob-

The Earl of Derby asked if anything had been done to stop the alleged military services of the Fenian-Brother

The Earl of Granville said the police vigilance was at work, bus he believed that the Fenian Brotherhood was a perfectly contemptible organization.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, the Attorney General said the papers relative to the detention of the Tuscaloosa at the Cape of Good Hope were in preparation, and would be laid before Parliament in a few days. Mr. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by the Confederate agents in fitting out war vessels and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the subject. He denounced the proceedings, regretted that the Alabama was not detained, & contended that all such vessels should be prohibited en ering British ports, and if they did, Brit-

The Solicitor General explained and defended ti e course of the Government, and asserted that every effort had been sade to honestly carry out the laws and maintain neutrality. He admitted that the vessels might be prohibited en-Confederate Government.

> From the Liverpool Post. EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Government emigration returns for the port of

Liverpool present some facts well worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature. They testify that without any pressure of distress at home,-for no cry extent, and connected with them were 390 sait ketties, 170 reaches us this year from Ireland,—without any harshness on the part of the landlords, -- for there have been very few evictions in 1863,-the Irish peasantry are migrating in a continuous stream to the Federal States ville, Fla., proceeded up the St. Jonn's River, and captur- of America. The Irish cannot complain of the church Jacksonville. The place is to be fortified and held by our olic landlords to the clergy, in the shape of rent charge, troops. Large amounts of cotton a c represented as being is but \$30,000, and if complaint were made they could readily be freed from this trifling contribution. Maynooth obtains yearly £33,000 from a Protestant state, and the one sum could be substituted for the other .-Let the state pay the £33,000 a year to the clergy in lieu of the rent charge, and let the Roman Catholic land-owners undertake the support of Maynooth --There is no political oppression in Ireland. The complaint is that liberty is in excess; certainly, prelates and agitators of the Roman creed speak and write in a manner which they would not be permitted to adopt days, and commence at once the herculean task of re-organizing the Army of the Potomac preparatory to a v gorous offensive spring campaign. He will take the field was; it has been improved by thorough and arterial no famine, for oats are abundant and cheap, and a great crop of potatoes protects the poorest from hunger .--There is no internal cause for the emigration that we

In the March quarter of 1863 there sailed from Liverpool alone for the United States 12,798 Irish emiquarter, 18.307. That is, a total of 70.659. In adquot. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Scotia eight, four being passengers and the remainder the crew,— partment just vacated by Gen. Grant, notwithstanding er, 91,954. This, be it remembered, is the emigration be the Equator and China.

rate of 1,000 weekly from Queenstown, and of 600 fortnightly from Galway. Two or three thousand have departed from Kingstown, and double that number from Belfast. In Ireland the number of emigrants to the United States in 1863 is calculated at 180,000 souls. It is noted that the emigrants are now chiefly able-bodied males, and that comparatively few females accompany them; that they are well clothed, well fed, and furnished with good outlits. Either they have endured no hardship, or they have been well cared for tion of "miners," "navvies," "coal-whippers," 'carpenters," "smiths," &c., for railways which have no existence, and mines nowhere to be found. The men leave manual labour, but they soon find themselves in the hands of the army crimes on landing at New York .--Deducting the number of women and children, and loan. Gold sold at 21.

If you inquire of an Irish political agitator the cause of this vast exodus, he will not say, " it is the existence of the Protestant Church establishment," or "the oppression of the landlord," or "the inequality of the law." He will gravely inform you that the abseace of " tenant right " is driving the Irish from home litical agitator has yet given a definition of tenant right. It is as impalpable as the British Constitution families and compel them to serve for the pittance in de | manent improvements be meant, then Mr. Cardwell's bill, as amended last session, secures that to the tenant by the simplest machinery possible. If the power of retaining land without a lease in defiance of the landlord be intended, Englishmen could understand that a claim it for himself nor concede it to others, nor could | vate if cashiered. February 1, 18:4, the call is hereby made, and a draft or- he discover how the want of so extraordinary a privilege drives thousands to the slaughter pen. In Ireland, as in England, a tenant may procure permanent pos-

sally. The reason is, because the lease-holder, becoming independent of his landlord, is then the creature of and the landlord does not offer, a document which would destroy the influence of the one and the liberty

of the other. But "a lease" is a term very well understood, and it which we are told lies at the root of all the wrongs of Ireland, we find it comes to this-"the power of retaining land in defiance of the owner without payment of rent." A very comfortable principle indeed, and one which might keep the tenants from emigrating. By this description of tenant right the tenant becomes the a scase different from that which the words usually the first of April. The new currency will rapidly take the the direction of Edward's Depot, and expressing the bear. The Shibboleth means for them the appropria- place of the old remaining unfunded under this action of

on of the property of the landlords, and its division | the banks, among the peasantry in fee simple. There is not an Irish emigrant who takes service in the American armies who does not hope, when the war We pity the American citizen who can read the above is over, to return to Ireland in company with a huning over them," and led by Meagher of the sword, now that Corcoran is dead. The New York crimp exhibits the shining dollars to the emigrant the moment he sets is steadily becoming smaller through his incompetency .- | foot on the quays. He invites him to "liquor up," talks ninety days, and then, lowering his voice, he whispers something about the Fenian Brotherhood, and a return to the home he loved, and the fields he knew, when Ireland shall be redivided among her exiled children. The emigrant is readily deluded by these tales, and they add considerably to the persuasive effect of 375 chinking

before the day is over. The proceedings in Congress prove that a sum of £4,000,000 has been granted "to extend" and "encourage immigration into the States." Mr. Lincoln in his message advised the establishment of an organised system of immigration from foreign countries, where the emigrants "besiege" the doors of American consuls .-Butler's plan. They want man for man without regard to We may therefore expect that in spring a vast impetus will be given to emigration, and that no a dort will be spared to empty Ireland, specially of its able bodied males. If we were assured that we had done with the emigrants once they landed at New York, perhaps the exodus need not be regretted; but when the war is over, the ill-concealed dislike of the Yankees to the Irish will break out. The surviving Irish will be gathered together, and, if only to get rid of them, will be armed and let loose upon Ireland. We may be assured that in the army the Irish recruit hears nothing but

> the British Government. Under these circumstances the interference of the legislature is required, not so much to prevent emigration as to secure that the emigrants are not to become belligerants. Our Cabinet seizes ships suspected of being intended to act against the Federal States, why should not emigrants suspected of an intention of fighting against the South be liable to similar supervision? Would not the Confederates, at least, be fully justified in seizing ships crowded with emigrants destined to recruit the exhausted armies of the North?

State Treasury Circular

To the Sheriffs and Tax-Collectors of North Caroli of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes received before the 1st day of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds-but all Treasury notes received by subjects. any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of does not meet till the 3d Monday in May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury before the 1st of April next, any money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent. bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864 on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revto you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress re-April, (excepting bills of \$5 or under.) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I therefore respectfully suggest that you all the money they have (beyond what is necessary to request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till next this recer's tayer) and submit at once to the face near the 25th June, by which time the Legislature will pay this year's taxes,) and submit at once to the tax of 331/2 per cent. Of this, every one must judge for have acted on the subject. This will place all taxpayers on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration. JONATHAN WORTH,

Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 15, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association,

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

SNOW IN RICHMOND-CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND, March 23d, 1864. had for several years, the ground being covered an average | 1 ber y. depth of six inches. To-day the weather is clear and warm, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

It is reported that Burnside has arrived at Newbern, and

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT. Macon, Geo., March 23d, 1864.

The Supreme Court of Georgia to day unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the anti-substitute law.

PROM THE WEST.

DALTON, GA., March 22d, 1864. The enemy has retreated from our front, and their re-

es deep, The Louisville Journal of the 19th, has been received .-

of Mississippi with his headquarters at Nashville. Gen. Grant leaves for Washington to-morrow. Col. Woolford has arrived and been placed under arrest

Isaac Murphy has been elected Governor of Arkansas, and the State declared free by a larger vote than required ground.

by Linco'n. Jacksonport, Arkansas, has been captured by the rebels. Plots have been discovered in the border counties of Kentucky to hand over the State to the Confederacy. Nu-

merous prominent citizens are implicated. The Journal's view of the matter is very gloomy. The Chattanooga Gazette of the 20th has been received; news unimportant.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE C. H., VA., March 24th, 1864. The snow is fast meltirg. The roads are quite deep in mud. All quiet in front and in our lines.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is expected to visit the army to-morrow.

FROM KICHMOND. RICHMOND, March 24, 1864. Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day. Every hendlord, and the landlord has nothing. It happens | body is occupied in adjusting their financial matters, prethat this is the principle adopted by the Fenial Bro- paratory to the change in the currency next week. The ton, dated Vicksburg, May 12th, usking for redulencebeen extended. The wretched insulter of the Era—now more to do with the business than Gen. Dix had when he therhood, of which we have heard so much. This extensive organization demands "Ireland for the Irish" in currency on deposit, except notes below five dollars, after the Mississippi, south of the Big Back, apparently in

> For the Journal. CAMP BURGWYNN, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C ..) March 23d, 1864. At a meeting of the officers and men of Company (42nd Regiment, N. C. T., held to-day, for the purpose of

passing resolutions in regard to re-enlisting, Captain J. A. Howell was called to the Chair, and Sergt. G. O. Wilhoit requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair man in a few brief and appropriate remarks, when the following men were appointed a Committee to draft reso. you can quickly assemble should be brought. Time is lutions expressive of the sentiments of the Company :-Lieut. R. A. Carter, Seigt. John F. Ramsey, Corporal B. C. Blaylock, and privates J. J. Efird and W. H. Mabry, who retired, and after a short recess, reported the follow-

Resolved, 1st. That we, the members of Co. "C" do unanimously, willingly and cheerfully re-enlist for the war, be the time long or short. Resolved, 2nd. That we entered the army for the pur pose of securing our liberty and independence, and that

complished; that we intend to remain in the service of our country until the enemy is entirely driven from our soil. Resolved, 3d. That we have the utmost confidence in sible, eyen a deeper interest in him since his patriotic ce confidentially dommitted.

charge at Newport Barracks, and that we are willing to trust our fate with them on all occasions. instice of our cause, and that "sick or swim, survive or with the firm hope that the Government may yet be perish," we will cling to it to the last, with strong hands able to assist me in keeping this observe non to the care and fervent hearts.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent expressions of haired and vows of vengeance against mington Journal for publication, with the request that the Tullahoma, to concentrate, were neglected it was Fayesteville Observer, Raleigh Confederate and Charlotte J. A. HOWELL, Chairman.

The Chicago Journal learns that General Burnside making rapid progress towards the organization of an expedition, which is to sail from New Yo.k for a point not

> From the Fayetteville Observer. The Taxes and the Currency.

These are exhaustless themes of discussion and con sideration. No sooner is one difficulty apparently disposed of by explanation than another is started, perbaps originating from that explanation. In all this there is nothing strange. We have never seen a tax a.-You will have perceived that by the 12th section law that was free from such difficulties. In their very of the act of the Confederate Congress "to reduce the | nature they must be complicated and in many respects currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and unequal in their operation. It is not in the wit of man bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State East | to devise a perfectly intelligible and absolutely equal system of taxation. We publish in another column a communication from a gentleman whose experience and position give weight to what he says upon financial

Yet, suppesing his premises to be correct, in the main, we cannot admit some of his conclusions. Ist. I'hat the 4 per cents, are undesirable as an investment. This may be very true, if we confine our view to the General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this period of the war only; for no one can hope that they finally did not embrace the only opportunity than very control of the period of the war only; for no one can hope that they State to receive, at its face, all of said currency, could will be at or near par until peace shall have restored has army, that given by my order to abactom Vicks not have contemplated a scaling of the value of said the finances of the Confederacy to something like a burg. -Rich. Dispatch. currency by act of Congress; but our legislation re. stable condition. But why should not a 4 per cent mains in force till repealed by the Legislature, which bond be worth two thirds as much as a 6 per cent bond? And if it be so, then a present investment in 4 the particulars of a very hands the offer who never not per cents, is not undesirable, for it is to be hoped that last week, near Smekersvale, in faction a course of the ruling rate of interest to be paid by the Confed: racy after the war will not exceed 6 per cent. The 6th Virginia cavalry " distinct of more the factorial true view of investments in these 4 per cents, is that the money is taxed 331/2 per cent., agd in taking a bond for \$100, only \$66 66 is in reality paid for it. Well, the interest derived during the war will be nominal, but after the war we may hope that the tax ou these bonds will be reduced, and then every year will enue act does i ot require the clerks to deliver the lists add to their value, for every year will bring them near duced the currency one-third of its face after the 1st of the holder \$100 for his investment of \$66.

For persons who do not desire to make a permanent attack. The prisoners were around if savely, they investment, it may, however, be quite as well to hold one of our men was would it. himsen. Those who pursue this course will have the by water. pleasure of knowing , that they have contributed thus much to the reduction of their government's indebtedness, and to its ability to carry on the war.

2d. As to the writer's objection that the provision of the currency law authorizing States to faind all Confederate notes beld by the States in 6 per cents, is a heavy tax on the State by indirection, or a compulsory loan, we do not agree with him. On the contrary, we The arrival of the steamer Roanoke at New York Tues | think the provision eminently just, and even liberal day someonees the fact that snother privateer is at large to the States. Individuals are allowed to fund in 4 on the ocean. It appears that Captain Scott of the United States Individuals are allowed to fund in 4 ted States steamer DeSoto, informed Captain Drew, of the per cents; the States in 6 per cents. Individuals giv-Roanoke, that he heard, from reliable quarters that there en till the 1st of April only; the Stades till 1st Januwas a rebel privateer cruising to the westward of Havana, ary. But suprose it be regarded as a compulsory loan, she being a bark rigged steamer, painted lead color. This is important, especially as it concerns the Aspinwall line it is a burden which one representatives of the States may well call upon the States to assume for the common good. What will be its effect? This State has Private advices state that the Confederate ship Rappa. on band \$1,000,000 of Confederate Treasury notesquarter, 18,307. That is, a total of 70,659. In addition there were 14,445 passengers by short ships, and 6,850 in ships not under the passenger act, or altogether 6,850 in ships not under the passenger act, or altogether 6,850. This he it remembered, is the emigration of bonds, bearing 6 per cent. In this town, Wednered but in hand \$1,000,000 of content to the co

from taxation. It is objected, that to meet its

can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

ter, are charged as advertisements. .

and every insertion.

own expenses, which would have been borne by this million of Confederate notes thus tocked up, the State will be obliged to issue and sell its own bonds. Very possibly; but suppose \$500,000 of North Carolina 6 per cents should produce as much in the market as would the million of Confed rate notes. The result will be that the State will make \$30 000 per annum

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and everying

Special Notices will be charged \$3 per square for each

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

of interest and \$500 000 of principal when the bonds fall due. And far more than all that, it will have assisted the Confederate government in the prosecu-The snow storm yesterday was the most violent we have | tion of this great struggle for property as well as As to the Treasury instructions which our correscondent has beard of, they are certainly not embraced

in these published at Richmond, since his article was Ireland with the idea that they are to be employed in | will probably take command of that military department. | written. The common set se course would be, and we At the auction sale of bonds and stocks to day, there was hope will be, for the collectors to give change when less some improvement in the five year bonds and fifteen million | than \$50 would enable a man to pay a bond, and to take change when more is required. This change to be in the small notes. In that way the public will be accommodated, the business facilitated, the collector's receipts and disbursements of notes made to balance each other, and nothing but bonds be left in his hands to return to the treasury in settlements of taxes.

Our correspondent had not heard of may action by Virginia on the late law of Congress. He will find an act of its Legislature among the advertisements in the Richmond papers. It provides that collectors of State taxes and other dues shall continue to receive all Concent movements are only supposed to have been a reconfederate notes at par until the 1st of April; but they must pay the same into the State framuly on or before A heavy snow fell last night, and to-day, it lies four inch- the 25th June. The Legislature rightly regarded a payment to the collector as such a receipt by the State as was contemplated by the currency act, untilling the It says that Sherman has assumed command of the army State to fund at any time within this year. After the 1st of April and notil the loth Deer, Confederate notes (except \$100 notes) to be received at two thirds of their face, and paid into the State treasury by the the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all peasant might desire that power, but he would neither for disobedience of orders. He says he will serve as a pri- 25th Dec'r. &5 notes to be received at par till the 10th June, and smaler notes at par at mry time. This are sensible and fiberal provisions, covering the whole.

> The Operations in Mississippi to 1863. Official Report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

The official report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of his operations in Mississippi, although called for by Congress on the 11th of December last, has only made its appearance in print within the past lew days. In referring to it at present, it is not for us to attempt to account for the delay in its publication. Many of the facts embraced in this report have aiready been given to the public in the synopsis of the correspondence between Gen. Johnston and the Government au horitics in Richmond. Passing over these, we came to the dispatches between Gen. Johnston and Legal Gene Pemberton, with reference to the operations around

On the 9th of May, Gen. Johnston, then at Tullaho ma, received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, directing him to proceed at once to Mis issuppi, and take chief command of the forces there. On the 15th of the same month he received a dispatch from Gen. Pemb r. belief that that point would be the battle-field, if he could forward sufficient force, leaving troops enough to secure the safety of Vicksburg.

On the 13th Gen, Johnston dispatched Gen. Pemberton notifying him of his arrival at Jackson, informs ing him of the occupation of Clinton by a portion of Grant's army, and arged the importance of re-establish ing communications, ordering hen to come up, it practicable, on Sherman's rear at once, and adding " to bear such a detachment would be of immense viewe -The troops here could co-operate. All the strongth

all important. Subsequently Gen. Johnston ordered Gen. Pember. ton to evacuate Vicksburg, and to take the road leading resolutions through their Chairman, which were un- ing to Clinton. This order was acregarded. In cancluding his report, Gen. Johnston says:

Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient force to break the investment of Vicksburg, should it be completed-appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convened that Vicksburg we do not intend to lay down our arms until this object is ac- and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage of armed vessels and transports.] ordered the evacuation of both places. General Gard our President and his Cabinet; and that we have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive this order before the have the fullest | ner did not receive the fullest | ner did confidence in our Governor, Z. B. Vance, and feel, if pos- Port Hudson, it at all. General Pembertum set aside this order, under the advice of a council of war; and officer in whose hands the fate and honor of the State may though he had in Vicksburg eight thousand tresh troops, not demoralez d by defeat, desided Resolved, 4th. That we have the utmost confidence in that it "was impossible to withdraw the our commanding officers, who led us so gallantly in the army from this position, with such murale and material as to be of further service to the Conled-Resolved 5th. That we are fully satisfied in regard to the eracy," but " to hold Vicksburg as long as possible my's free navigation of the Mississippi river." Victor to Brig. Gen. Martin, through Col. Brown; also to the Willost when my orders of the 13 h and 15th of May were disobeyed. To this loss were anded the labor, privations, and certain capture of a gallant neme, when my

orders for its evacuation were set aside. In this report I have been compelled to enter into many details, and to make some animadve some many the conduct of Gen Pemocrton. The one was no press ant task-the other a most pointul dary; both bays been forced upon me by the efficial report of Gen- I'emberton, made to the War Department instead of to me

Gen. Pemberton, by direct assertion and by impress tion puts upon me the responsibility of the may ment which led his army to defeat at Baker, screek and Big. Black bridge-deleat which produced the loss of Vicks

This statement has been circulated by the press, at more or less detail, and with more or less marks of the official character, until my silence' would be atmost an acknowledgment of the justice or the charge. A proper regard for the good opinion of my Galleria ment has compelled me, therefore, to throw using that delicacy which I would glasty have observed towards

a brother efficer, suffering much undeserved objectly. and to show that in his soore compaign Games I conberton made not a single movement in our learn in A CAVALRY EXPLOIT. - itse Recembed Departure

party of seventeen men, of diff rest compans a series to recruit, heard that a party of Yange a work a magup towards Sanckersvice, and documented to me in

* active service. " and a data the to the Yanke a man pered twenty-three men, or the 21st New York careany. Finey were charged as they came by the in-mature, from 'killed, fear woulded, and all the less cap and executhree. These three were pursual than it is sould a large

The New York Hera Propries process with the file who he gives a runner that the history countries to be a surface that the first, to impost out of the tree they countries to the

In the town, ou the Is a man, by the ster to unen Grant, Mr. THOS. DOUGLASS, to Miss and MA.

In this town, on the 211 inst., in Clark of Garage March 19 JOHN W. ANDERSON, to RESEARCH RAIG. At P easant Grove, Bladen room y, and le living law ... John G. Euston, Esq., or JAMES B. N. Okyno here at THA, only daughter of Gorga and E. A. Manager

In Scatcheder, N. C., or Community in with identification of the Hrs. H. J. ROBINS N. with up Dr. H. h. a with an Biaden county, S. C., in the 46th year of mr. g. "Blessed and the pure in firstly for they show a fi-